Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

mine what plants, both native and exotic, are common enough to demand a place in it, or so uncommon that they may be omitted." Should it be found that the descriptions of more cultivated plants are wanted by those who use the book, we are half promised that "if the book answers its purpose reasonably well, its shortcomings, as regards them, may be made up hereafter."—H. M.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOÖLOGY.*—By the present report it appears that this Museum, with its great store of specimens, requires to be enlarged in order to become useful to the public, and also requires that the annual income of $10,000 should be about doubled in order to carry on the work of publishing, and the internal arrangement of the collections. We hope that the grant of the Legislature, during their last session, will more than supply this want. The director presses upon the trustees the claims of scientists to a partial use of the collections, which in their present state are not available to investigators. The work done this year seems to have been wholly for the preservation of the collections, with the exception of Dr. Wilder's dissections of the Selachians, and Mr. Leo Lesquereux's labors on the Fossil Plants. Dr. Hagen, although at work in the Museum, seems to have contributed nothing to the present Report. We quote from Mr. Lesquereux's report the following remarks on American Fossil Botany:

> "The few vegetable remains, for example, obtained from the Tertiary of Tennessee and of Mississippi, and from the Cretacean formation of Nebraska and California, have demonstrated facts, which science was scarcely prepared to admit:
>
> "First. That the floras of our ancient formations already had peculiar types, which separated them from each other in the different continents. This is even evident in the vegetation of the Coal measures. Therefore, the supposition of a continental union of Europe with America by Atlantides or other intermediate lands, is proved to be untenable.
>
> "Second. That the essential types of the old floras, of the cretaceous and tertiary formations have passed into our present vegetation, or are preserved to our time. The Cretacean of America, for example, has already the Magnolias, which we find still more abundant in our Tertiary. This last formation has furnished a number of species of the genus Magnolia, nearly identical with that now existing in the United States, while the genus is totally absent in the corresponding floras of Europe. More than this: we find in our Tertiary the same predominating types marked on both sides of the Rocky Mountains. On the Atlantic slope, leaves of magnolias, of oaks, of elms, of maples and poplars, and not a trace of coniferous trees; while in California and Vancouver Island, the red woods or Sequoia, abound in the Cretacean and Tertiary, as now they still form the predominant vegetation of the country. These few facts are mentioned only to show the importance of collections of fossil plants from every formation of our American continent, the only part of the world where questions of general significance concerning palæontological distribution can be studied with some chances of satisfactory conclusions."

NATURAL HISTORY OF BIRDS.†—There is at present great need of an elementary work on Ornithology, treating of the general principles of the science, written in popular language, and adapted to the wants of learners. The preparation of such a work seems to be the design of the authoress of "Lectures on Ornithology," Part I. of which we have already received.

---

[*] Annual Report of the Trustees of the Museum of Comparative Zoology. Report of the Director, 1867. 8vo, pp. 22.

[†] Natural History of Birds. Lectures on Ornithology. In ten parts. By Grace Anna Lewis. Philadelphia: J. A. Bancroft & Co. Part I. 12mo, pp. 32. 1868.